

The George Washington News

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Volume I.

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Number 11

SENIOR LAW CLASS HOLDS SMOKER

After the Waterloo of the Mid-Year Examinations Members of Class Hold Rally.

J. P. FARMER SCORES A SUCCESS

THE BRITISH and their allies held a jollification in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. The senior law students reversing the procedure, held their smoker after the Waterloo of the midyears and entertained as guests those professors whose examinations had done the most to deflate senior pride and to make graduation seem more uncertain than even the most elusive future estate. Evidently many of the Seniors are still among the missing, for a bare majority of the class was present on the evening of the smoker, February 16th. This faithful few, however, displayed throughout the evening an infectious enthusiasm which properly culminated in the ovation accorded Dean Lorenzen.

DEAN LORENZEN'S ADDRESS.

The serious portion of the Dean's address was a plea for cooperation along the following lines: That the students present a united front to outsiders, and stand together in the interests of the school; that the students exert every effort to catch the spirit of the case system; that the students through the class organization or in person, present to the Faculty for consideration any criticism of courses and regulations; and that the students refrain from querulous fault finding, for by such kind of criticism the Dean declared, "you can never get anywhere in the universe." From the standpoint of the Faculty, Dean Lorenzen commented, especially on the attitude toward examinations. In planning these, his first thought was "What have I taught?" and then, "How can I bring that out in ten questions?" In marking papers it was his custom, he said, to read first the papers of the men who had done the best class work. If these papers were rated A or B, then he felt that the test had been fair; if not, then the examination had been keyed too high and all papers were marked more liberally. In this and many other ways he showed how the Faculty co-operate with the students in helping them to surmount difficulties.

It is noteworthy that Dean Lorenzen stated vigorously and without reservation that moot court takes too much of the Seniors' time and that this could and would be corrected. The Dean emphasized the fact that the Law School is not pursuing an impossible ideal but is

Continued on page six.

HISTORIC OLD BUILDINGS NOW DEMOLISHED

Home of the University for Twenty-Six Years in the Hands of Wreckers—Work of Razing Nearly Completed.

THE past two weeks have witnessed the end of a stage in the history of The George Washington University, and the dissolution of one of the few remaining bonds which connected it with the history and traditions of the old Columbian University. The old Main, or College Building and Law Building, are in the process of rapid demolition and it is a question of only a few days before the last traces of their structure will be obliterated. The wreckers have worked thoroughly and rapidly, and have already reached the main floor

time it was built it was considered one of the most modern and up-to-date structures for school purposes. A catalogue of that year contains the following description, which sheds interesting light on some of the original purposes of the building:

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

"This building is four stories high and has a frontage of 121 feet on Fifteenth street, and of 64½ feet on H street with an annex, extending back on the south line 156 feet. The facades are built of pressed and moulded bricks, which latter were especially shaped and modelled for



THE LAW BUILDING.



THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

in the process of razing the building. In order to facilitate the work of demolition large quantities of wood and building material have been given away to all who cared to haul it away. Before many days nothing will be left of the old home of the University but a few heaps of brick and lath.

The old red-brick Administration Building at the corner of Fifteenth and H Streets was the home of the University for twenty-six years, having been built in 1883. At the

the building, while its terra cotta ornamentations are artistically designed to give architectural expression to the educational purposes of the edifice. The ascent to the main floor is by iron stairs 12 feet wide, and to the floors above by a massive and ornate staircase 7 feet wide.

"In the main story are contained the Law Lecture Hall, 45 feet by 60 feet (capable of seating 500 persons), the Museum, the University Library, the Law Library, the President's office, the Reception Room, and one Lecture room. The upper floors contain lecture rooms,

Continued on page three.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE CHEMIST

Discussed by Doctor Harvey W. Wiley in Address before Members of Chemical Society.

FIELD OF CHEMISTRY LARGE

AN epoch-making event in the history of the Chemical Society occurred on the evening of February 10th, in the Main Chemical Lecture Hall of the University, when Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's pure food expert, taking as his topic the ordinarily prosy theme "Chemistry," delivered a lecture which was most enjoyable and entertaining as well as highly edifying. To be addressed by a scientist of the calibre of Dr. Wiley is an honor of which any scientific body may well be proud. To succeed in securing the services of so illustrious a speaker is an accomplishment worthy of note. Yet this was the good fortune of our Chemical Society, a society as yet in its infancy, but shown by its activity to be a very sturdy youngster indeed.

In spite of the fact that many students were prevented from attending the lecture because of the Upper Class Dance on the same evening, the attendance exceeded all expectations. The president of the Society, Mr. J. N. Taylor, opened the meeting by extending a cordial welcome to all present. He then introduced Dean Munroe, who delivered a very clever and witty speech, introducing Doctor Wiley as his former pupil and the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Replying, Dr. Wiley started a ripple of mirth through his audience by saying that Mark Twain always preferred to introduce himself "to make sure that the job was well done," but that the great humorist could do it no better than Dean Munroe. Not having any particular subject assigned to him, Dr. Wiley said he would speak on chemistry as a profession, and mention some of the hitherto little-talked-of activities of the chemist.

CHEMISTRY AS A PROFESSION.

"From all over the country," said the doctor, "I receive letters asking 'what are the prospects of a young man who perfects himself in chemistry?' To all I reply that there is a wide field open and ample opportunity to make a living; that while the profession does not offer the same opportunity for public life as certain others, as for example the law, yet from comparative statistics it can be seen that the average chemist receives as high, if not higher remuneration than the average lawyer, doctor, preacher or other professional man.

"Furthermore the demand for

chemists is increasing and will continue to increase. The world is becoming so good we do not need more preachers(?); we live so harmoniously that the demand for lawyers is decreasing; a clearer understanding, and better application of the laws of sanitation is making inroads into the business of the physician; but the one line of activity which continues to grow by leaps and bounds, beyond all comparison, is the sciences, and of all the sciences chemistry is developing more rapidly than any other."

CHEMISTRY'S PLACE IN SCIENCES.

Dr. Wiley said he attended a lecture on astronomy, in which a professor of that subject made the claim that the science of astronomy had done more for the world than any other one. It is the oldest of the sciences and that from which the others for the most part grew, as, for example, navigation, surveying, etc. "But," said the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "though astronomy may be the oldest and chemistry the youngest of the sciences (the latter subject as at present pursued being hardly older than the independence of our country) yet I claim chemistry has done more for the benefit of mankind than any other science. I want to call your attention to some of the things chemistry has done which are not often spoken of. First, what has it done for medicine?"

MEDICINE'S DEBT TO CHEMISTRY.

"Medicine has been, and to a large extent still is, an empirical science. But as practiced today it is an entirely different science from what it was forty years ago. Chemistry has revealed the nature of diseases. It has shown the cause and enabled the physician to apply the true remedy; and when you know the cause, you know where you are 'at,' as the poet says." To illustrate the importance of knowing disease causes, Dr. Wiley related how in his boyhood he lived in a country town where ague was so fashionable everybody managed to contract it. "If you did not have 'ager,' as the natives called it, you were hardly thought respectable. The man who had it the worst was deemed to be entitled to the suffrages of his fellow citizens at the polls. But no one ever found a reliable cure for ague or malaria until chemists discovered that the diseases started from the bite of mosquitoes. Yellow fever, the dreaded 'yellow jack' of the South, was discovered to be caused by the same pestilential little insect, and the fever has since then been successfully combated. This single discovery of the chemist has even aided powerfully in checking the spread of the terrible plagues which have periodically swept over Europe and the Orient."

Right here Dr. Wiley diverged a bit to take a swat at our perennial enemy, the mosquito. He told the humorous story of a certain Kentucky "Colonel," whose black servant said of him that "durin' de first part o' de night, massa am dat drunk he doan' feel de 'skeeters; and by de time massa sobers up de 'skeeters am dat drunk dey can't hurt massa." It is understood, of course, that Dr. Wiley does not recommend this as a way to become

immune from disease conveyed by mosquitoes.

Chemists have prepared "chemical re-agents," the speaker stated, in the form of sera which are injected into the blood rendering it immune from a particular disease. The blood of a well-nourished person is practically immune from disease, because such blood contains natural "chemical re-agents" which, like sentinels, arrest and destroy the infectious germs. Pasteur, the famous French chemist, made wonderful experiments along this line and in the perfection of the use of vaccine and the cure of hydrophobia. It is interesting to note in passing how Pasteur was honored for his labors and achievements. As his body lay in state in the great cathedral of Notre Dame, the casket was piled mountain high with floral offerings from the great folks of all the earth, and when a plebiscite was taken in France to learn who was counted the greatest Frenchman who ever lived, it was the name of the chemist, Pasteur, and not that of the general Napoleon, which headed the list.

The mystery of the cancer, which has hitherto eluded the doctor in his endeavor to learn its real cause, appears likely of solution through the aid of the chemist, Dr. Wiley went on to say. The first difficulty which was always met was to determine whether a tumor was malignant or not. This cannot be ascertained from the matter discharged from them. Certain chemists, whom Dr. Wiley says are not ready to make public their experiments, have demonstrated to him and others, how chemistry can overcome this first difficulty by means of a chemical re-agent. An experiment was made before him. A gelatin was especially prepared and its viscosity ascertained. Some of the blood of the patient, into which had been injected the re-agent, was then added to the gelatine. The resultant substance was again tested to learn whether or not its viscosity had been altered. If the blood of the patient had come from a malignant tumor, it would effect a change in the glutinousness of the gelatine; if the blood was from a non-malignant tumor, no alteration would take place. By the use of these chemical agents, it is claimed, cancers can be altogether cured. To prove the efficacy of the remedies, Dr. Wiley cited the illustration of a young boy in Pennsylvania, who was so near death from the ravages of a cancer that his physicians had given up hope. Yet by means of chemical re-agents his life was saved and the disease cured. "This illustrates in a poignant way," said Dr. Wiley, "what chemistry is doing today for medicine in this one line of effort, and the same aid is being rendered all along the line. The practice of medicine in the near future is going to rest wholly upon the investigations of the chemist, which will so modify the science as to remove the stigma which has so long and so properly applied to medicine as an 'empirical science.'" As an illustration of how far we have progressed, the pure food man told in his inimitable way how alcohol used to be prescribed for all incurable diseases. "Get your patient full of alcohol and keep him full,"

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was the formula, until the practice of prescribing whiskey became so prevalent that in one small town the good people limited the sale of intoxicants to those only who were suffering from snake-bite. Now a certain thirsty stranger, happening to pass through the town, sought refreshment and was informed of the ordinance. He sorrowfully inquired the way to the nearest snake, receiving directions to an animal store, where a snake was kept. A few moments later he returned and reported most disconsolately that "that snake has been engaged for two weeks ahead."

CHEMISTRY AND THE MORAL UPLIFT.

Chemistry not only helps the business of doctors, but that of preachers as well. Dr. Wiley stated, by aiding the "moral uplift," far-fetched as the thought may at first seem. Dr. Wiley claimed that "chemistry is the great hand-maid of ethics in this and other countries and has done and is doing more than all the other sciences toward conscience. Chemistry teaches truth. The young chemist may not write down what he thinks *ought* to be true, but must thoroughly analyze and *find* the truth. The chemist who works out an analysis from his 'inner consciousness,' may be likened to the explorer who sits in his office and makes up astronomical data for observations taken at the North Pole."

In casting about to find an extreme illustration of the efficacy of chemistry as an uplifter of morals, Dr. Wiley said he knew of an instance where the influence of a chemist had made even a horse-trader honest. "If a man has any bad streak in him it will come out in a horse-trade; for in horse-trading anything is thought fair and permissible, just as it is deemed that everybody has a right to take an *umbrella* wherever he sees it." The horse-trading yarn when told convinced everybody that the innate moral rectitude of the chemist (add a pinch of salt here) can successfully combat the well-known moral turpitude of the horse-trader.

As a more practical aid in the "uplift," Dr. Wiley maintained, chemistry assists man in the detection of fraud; for by means of a chemical solution you can tell whether goods you buy are what they are claimed to be; by chemical analysis you can tell whether food is pure or adulterated, etc. When crime has been committed the chemist is called in to ascertain the facts in many cases, and where called upon the evidence of the chemist will always preponderate over any circumstantial evidence. In all of these cases chemistry holds up the hands of those who are trying to do what is right; it helps to establish truth in the earth and thus promotes the good of mankind.

CHEMISTRY AND THE NEW ERA.

Dr. Wiley took opportunity to touch lightly on the relation of chemistry to the great material problems which confront governments and people. "The world's coal supply is being exhausted," say engineers and statisticians. "Before coal is gone the chemists will have found a good substitute," is Dr. Wiley's reply. "There are plenty of forces in nature from

which heat can be obtained. We are on the eve of the greatest discoveries that the world has ever known. We congratulate ourselves that we have lived in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, 'the age of discovery,' yet it seems to me that man has only begun to discover: the greatest things lie before us. Science can not be limited by the human mind and no man can say, 'Thus far shalt thou come and no farther,' in the development of science."

The applause which followed the close of Doctor Wiley's lecture lasted several minutes. The meeting was then adjourned. The faces of the auditors gave evidence that they had attended one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings in the history of student organizations in the University.

HISTORIC OLD BUILDINGS NOW DEMOLISHED

Continued from page one.

professors' studies, the Chemical Lecture Hall, the Eschman Society Hall, etc., etc., while the pavilion which surmounts the building is designed for use by the teacher of astronomy or of graphics. The basement story, which is at an average depth of only 12 inches below the pavement, contains several lecture rooms, the Assa Department, steam-heating rooms, fuel rooms, store rooms, etc. The Chemical Laboratories have been relegated to the lateral annex on the south side of the lot, and are separated from the main building by a heavy brick wall. Access to the laboratories is obtained by a spacious stone staircase, built around the main ventilating shaft, and encased by brick walls to make it proof against fire. Heavy brick partitions and iron beams running through the whole building render each tier of rooms secure from communication in case fire should occur in any part of the structure."

The removal of Columbian University from its site on College Hill to the down-town section in the years of 1883 and 1884, marked a change of policy in the whole character of its work, and began the transformation from a suburban college to a city university. The change was begun by the piecemeal sale of the College Hill property. This was originally a tract of 48 acres, bought in 1821 for the sum of \$6,988. In 1868 to relieve some of the liabilities of the college 16 acres were subdivided and sold for \$65,000. In the scholastic year of 1876-7 the impracticability of maintaining a college in the suburbs became apparent, and it was decided to move to the city at the earliest possible moment. In March, 1882, another portion of 16½ acres of the suburban property was sold for \$50,000, and of the proceeds \$20,000 was devoted to the erection and equipment of the Preparatory School Building, now part of the University Hospital, and \$30,000 to the purchase of the Harris property, corner of Fifteenth and H streets. The remainder of the college property was sold in 1883 for \$87,500.

The purchase of the Harris property at Fifteenth and H streets has a somewhat interesting history. Mr. W. W. Corcoran, LL.D., to whom the University owes so much, trustee and former president of the college, at the time of the proposed removal to the city offered to give the lot where the present annex of

the Arlington Hotel is situated for the erection of a new building. The lot in question, about 10,000 square feet in area, was considered too small by the friends of the University, who urged Mr. Corcoran to permit the sale of his gift and the reinvestment in cheaper lands to the north. Mr. Corcoran consented, and changed his gift to the sum of \$30,000, the market value of the land, which was used toward the purchase of the Harris property. This was previously the site of a private residence, and later of a club-house.

The plans of W. M. Poindexter for the new building were adopted April 4, 1883, and the contract for constructing the building was awarded in June of the same year. The cost of the building with furniture and fixtures was \$90,647.39, and the Law Building, erected in 1898, brought the cost of the Fifteenth street property up to about \$150,000.

The corner-stone was laid in September, 1883, on a drizzly day, with impressive ceremonies. Dr. Wellington, then President of the University, and Mr. Corcoran were among the speakers. A box of papers was buried in the corner-stone, for the recovery of which provisions have been made, when the wreckers shall have reached the corner-stone. The removal to the city was effected in the school year 1883-4, but the building was not ready for occupancy until the fall of 1884. During that year the students were crowded into the Medical and Preparatory Buildings.

This week will probably see the last of the old buildings so fraught with memories, and sever one of the last connections with the past. Henceforward George Washington goes forward on a new site, a new basis, and under a new policy.

CREDITS FOR STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

To the Editor of The News:

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Baer's very interesting letter in your issue of the 10th, proposing that credit toward a degree be given for time devoted to student activities, and the editorial in the same issue favoring the proposal, deserve to be earnestly discussed by all G. W. U. men. It is in the hope of perhaps promoting such discussion to a slight extent rather than with any very radical feeling of opposition that I venture to offer one or two adverse considerations.

University life offers two sets of activities—one voluntary, the spontaneous expression of the desire to get together for common pleasure and profit, the other compulsory (though with a great latitude of election), the result of careful choice by the university authorities, whose wisdom and experience, as well as whose position, gives them the right and duty to judge what work is necessary for a degree.

Now is it a good thing to mix these two kinds of activities? When a man goes out of the University with his diploma, that stands in the eyes of the world for a certain positive and fairly definite amount of intellectual training and equipment, obtained under the guidance and supervision of teach-

ers. It doesn't stand for just so many years of undergraduate life, spent in doing anything one pleases. Once admit the principle, that the fancy or the indolence of the student is to dictate the lines of his activities and those lines will lead rather more out of the way than might at first appear. When we graduate men with honors in tennis and basket-ball, in glee club singing and mandolin playing, or even in debating, at the sacrifice of more solid and serious things, will our degrees carry much prestige?

On the other hand, much of the value of student activities lies in their voluntary character. Take away the spontaneous feature of the thing and make it a matter of credits and you take away the necessity for some sacrifice of time and money and effort which is one thing that makes student activities worth while. A man gets out of a thing only what he puts into it.

Very truly yours,

R. C. DEWOLF.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL NOTES.

A most interesting meeting of the Engineering Society was held on the evening of February 11th. Mr. Hayner Gordon gave a lecture on the Wireless Telegraph, with a practical demonstration, using the University apparatus. The talk was well illustrated with lantern slides.

Mr. George Schlaft also gave a short talk on photometry, taken from his experience at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Carty presided and also made himself useful by operating the lantern.

A business meeting of the Society was held on Saturday evening, February 18th, and plans were discussed for a dance to be given in the near future.

Professor Kern says that every industry, however small, has its by-products. "Take even the small dress-maker's shop. Every one of them has its waists."

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To all members of the University.

The several student organizations have, in the last few years, together contracted an indebtedness of over \$1,700.

To clear this debt, at least in part, a theatrical benefit is to be given at the New National Theater, on Monday evening, February 27th.

The star to appear on that date is Mrs. Fiske, in "Becky Sharp"—one of the best attractions of the season.

Every student should feel responsible for the purchase of at least one ticket.

As the regular prices for tickets prevail, you can make a sacrifice only by buying a poorer seat.

The better seats can readily be sold to disinterested persons; but you have the privilege of buying these as long as they last.

It is especially desired that students purchase the gallery seats, which are good at the New National, and which can be secured for fifty cents each.

Many of these seats are still available.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

THE OLD BUILDINGS.

After many years of service the old Law School and College buildings are no more, or rather are little more than a pile of indiscriminately mixed bricks and mortar and lumber. The buildings are gone; the idea alone remains. In the progress of years that too will gradually fade into indistinctness, until, at last, it becomes little more than tradition. To the indifferent many, the old buildings will be forgotten. But to those who spent part of their college days in these buildings, the mental image of how they looked will be linked with a thousand and one sweet memories, that will make the buildings a living reality. The hard handed artisan, as he loosens brick from brick, little realizes that the structure which he unfeelingly demolishes is anything more than so much building material. To the mind of the casual observer the old buildings are merely interesting old landmarks. But to those whose daily study has ever been carried on these buildings, they are all of this and much more too—they have an almost spiritual significance.

A large office building will be erected on the site vacated by the old college buildings. Where an educational institution found it impossible to exist a business institution will thrive. What a reflection on the community and the age in which we are living! So ingrained in the commercial spirit of the times. Well might we repeat the oft-quoted phrase of the great Roman orator, "O tempora!"

But the situation has another and more hopeful aspect. Though our new quarters are without the tradition and memories associated with the old buildings, we, by our efforts, can create new traditions and memories that will give the new buildings all the significance and meaning that the old ones have. This is a task that is worthy of our best energy.

It may not be out of place to

suggest how this may be done. If we would create a college atmosphere in our new buildings, we must do more than attend classes and take a real interest in classroom work. We must do some things that are outside of the study curriculum. We must see to it that the University is represented in athletics, in debating, in dramatics, and in every legitimate field of student activity. If we cooperate along these several lines of endeavor, we will lay the foundation of true college spirit, which will be an impelling force in our lives and the basis of many pleasant recollections.

COLUMBIAN SOCIETY MEETINGS.

At the semi-annual election of officers held on February 10, the following were chosen: President, L. B. LeDuc; vice-president W. B. Spessard; treasurer, Madison Richardson; secretary, J. O. Tolbert; executive committee, T. R. Owens, chairman, and M. Marcus and I. Bert Lazarus; critic, A. L. Barber.

In the debate on the income tax question, Messrs. Barber and Spessard were awarded a close decision over Messrs. Richardson and Marcus. As first honor man, the judges chose Mr. Barber, with Mr. Marcus as second best.

Resolved, That the adoption of the initiative and referendum as part of the legislative system of our several states is not desirable, is the proposition submitted to the Needham Society for the second Inter-Society Debate. The Needham has chosen the affirmative side. The question was debated by the candidates for the Columbian team, with the following result: Messrs. Bowen, Barber and LeDuc, with Mr. Hilton as alternate.

The Columbian considers itself particularly fortunate in having Mr. Bowen as one of its representatives. Mr. Bowen was one of the two men whom this University sent to the Pacific Coast last year to debate the University of Southern California.

NEEDHAM CHOOSES ITS TEAM.

On account of the Upper Class Dance, the Needham Debating Society deferred the regular weekly meeting until Saturday evening, February 11. The session was an unusually interesting one because of the "try-outs" for the next inter-society debate, which will be held on March 4th. The team representing the Needham Society will consist of Mr. Devo, Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Bradley, with Mr. Waite as alternate.

The last regular meeting was held on the 17th, and was occupied to a large extent with the discussion of business before the Society. The ship subsidy question was then thoroughly thrashed out. The judges were convinced, by the arguments of Messrs. Oren and Waite, that the United States should subsidize its merchant marine.

Next meeting on Friday evening, February 24th. All students in the University are welcome.

BOOKS NEW AND OLD

MAURICE HEWLETT'S "THE FOOL ERRANT."

THE scene is laid in Italy—the Italy of romance—and the time is the early part of the eighteenth century. To some of us "Italy" is a name to conjure with. We have cherished in our hearts a vision of peaked, snow-capped mountains and far-stretching sunlit plains, of ancient towers in walled cities and fertile slopes clad with vineyards and olive trees, of dark-skinned, half-naked shepherd boys, playing their pipes, to a few sheep, of gondolas and old churches and brigands and the like. All this we call Italy. If it is not the real Italy, why (I was about to say) so much worse for the real Italy. The Italy of the fancy has at all events become firmly established in the realm of the ideal. The vision of it was born of the unappeasable yearning of north for south—the love for opposites. It has been nourished on the paintings of Turner and the poetry of Byron, and its magic was caught and fixed by Goethe in the haunting song of Mignon. So if we never see Italy, we can always call up the vision of it. Every book which completes and perfects that vision is to be treasured and praised. "The Fool Errant" is such a book.

The hero of the tale is a young Englishman, handsome, high-spirited and strangely quixotic. The conflict between his idealism and the materialism of those who surround him furnishes the dramatic element of the tale. He falls in love (or thinks he does) with the wife of one of the professors of the University of Padua, where he is pursuing his studies. It is a highly exalted, mystical, Dante-and-Beatrice sort of love and the Italy of 1721 has so far outlived the period of Dante that nobody understands the young man's affection, least of all the object of it, who is a creature compounded rather more of clay than of fire. How young Francis Strelley becomes a pilgrim of love, in the mediæval fashion, how his feet are bruised by the stones of the road and his spirit by

man's inhumanity, how he falls in with his evil genius, a gigantic capuchin friar and a most picturesque scoundrel, how he rescues from dishonor a great-hearted peasant girl, who becomes the companion of his travels in pure and honorable comradeship, how he loses her and finds her again, how he joins a company of strolling players, and consorts with thieves and outcasts and is not corrupted, but finds a soul of good in all things evil and at length finds his Beatrice, only to discover that she is—not what he had thought her: all this and much more forms the fascinating, varied and never-flagging plot of the novel. The figures move upon a background of rich Tuscan landscape, which is never obtruded into the place which the actors should hold but, as in some old Italian painting, fills up and completes the picture.

The character of the Italian people, especially of the peasants, is beautifully illustrated. Among the rich and prosperous the wanderer finds falsehood, dishonor, and vice, but among the poor and wretched, courage, generosity, and perfect faith. But neither among rich nor poor—and here is an excellent point—does he find a scrap of that sentimental, romantic spirit which is so marked a trait of his own character. Italy is the land of romance, but the Italians are shrewd, simple, and prosaic. A curious error makes us attribute to others feelings like those which they inspire in us. The author sums it up well when he makes a wise and worldly priest say to the young Englishman:

"You are one of those young men of your nation—one of many I conceive—who come into this country with your minds already made up as to what you will see. Because you are romantic, you see us so; because you are mystically inclined, you believe us to be a race of seers; because you are complex natures, you complicate ours. Because our beauty is strange to you, you think us strangely beautiful. Alas! My dear young friend, you have yet to learn your Italians."

One cannot leave a book of Mr. Hewlett's without a word as to his style. His earlier novels and stories bore traces of the influence of Stevenson and that influence seems quite plain in "The Fool Errant." In subsequent work, especially in "Rest Harrow," recently published,

Continued on page six.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

Thomas H. Means, B.S., '98; M.S., '01, is an agricultural engineer, in charge of the soil survey of the United States. He has been an engineer of soils in the U. S. Reclamation Service since 1904. He is the author of several bulletins on soils compiled under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Address, Fallon, Nevada.

Hiram C. McNeil, Ph.D., is a chemist in the employ of the Bureau of Chemistry. He has had a wide experience both as a teacher of chemistry and as a research chemist. He was instructor in chemistry in Dennison University from 1896 to 1898; research chemist with Mariner and Haskins, Chicago, 1899; Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Science in Shurtleff College from 1899 to 1904; research chemist on "The Constitution of the Natural Silicates" in the U. S. Geological Survey under the direction of F. W. Clarke from 1904 to 1905; research chemist with the Columbus Pharmaceutical Company from 1905 to 1906. He has been with the Bureau of Chemistry since 1907. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society. Address: Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

George Washington Littlehales, C.E., '88, has been a hydrographic engineer in the U. S. Hydrographic Office since 1900. In 1896 he founded the International Journal of Terrestrial Magnetism, and has been an associate editor on the staff of that publication since its foundation. He is a member of the leading scientific societies both of this city and elsewhere. He is the author of a large number of books and special monographs on engineering subjects, among others the following: The Development of Great Circle Sailing; The Methods and Results of the Survey of Lower California; Submarine Cables; The Magnetic Dip or Inclination; The Meridional Parts of the Terrestrial Spheroid; The Azimuths of Celestial Bodies; The Forms of Isolated Submarine Peaks; A New and Abridged Method of Finding the Locus of Geographical Position and the Compass Error. Address: 2132 Le Roy Place, Washington, D. C.

Thomas L. Woolwine, LL.B., '04, is a lawyer and author of considerable note. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles since 1899. He was Deputy City Attorney for Los Angeles from 1907 to 1908; Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County and Prosecuting Attorney of the City of Los Angeles in 1908. He gained a wide reputation by his prosecution and conviction of the keepers of bucket shops, and by a strict enforcement of the excise laws. He brought charges of vice protection against the Mayor and

Police Commissioner and other officers of the city, resulting in resignations and in the "recall" of the Mayor and the election of his successor. This was the first "recall" invoked against such an officer in the United States. Mr. Woolwine is a Democrat in national politics and an independent in local affairs. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He is the author of In the Valley of the Shadows. Address: Stimson Building, Los Angeles, California.

FRATERNITY NOTES.

Phi Sigma Kappa held its second initiation for the present academic year at the club house, 1717 S St. N. W., on February 4th last. The following were admitted to membership: Mr. H. A. Daly, Pharmacy; Messrs. C. B. DesJardins, A. C. Otto, and C. A. Lindeman, all of the Department of Law. After the initiation a buffet luncheon was served and true brotherly spirit manifested on all sides.

The Thedelchians of Washington entertained at the Chi Deuteron Charge House on the evening of the 14th in honor of all the Theta Deltas in Washington. A very large number of the older Alumni in the city were present with their ladies. A number of the younger graduates and "actives" remained after the reception and finished off the evening with a very enjoyable informal dance.

As usual the Fraternities are, at this season, giving their Washington Birthday dances, all of which will have some appropriate features.

Sigma Phi Epsilon gave its dance on the night of the 21st, at Mrs. Dyers'.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon gave a house dance on the night of the 24th.

Delta Tau Delta will hold a reception and dance on the 25th.

Miss Dorothy Dobyns gave a tea at her home on Wednesday, February 15th, to which all the Phi Beta Phis went.

Miss Edna Hanvey gave a "500" party to the young ladies of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority on the evening of February 22d.

Miss Eleanor Jones gave a very delightful dance for her house guests at Mrs. Dyer's on February 18th. A large number of the fraternity world attended.

American Student—"A mulatto always reminds me of trigonometry."

English Student—"Why?"

American Student—"Because he is a tan-gent."

Can the Englishman see the joke? No, of co-se-can't.

—Princeton Tiger.

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SENIOR LAW CLASS HOLDS SMOKER

Continued from page one.

seeking as far as circumstances will allow, to train for bar examination and practice in the methods of the best law schools. He concluded with the assurance that the students had a right to be proud of the one local law school "standing for decent standards."

PROFESSORS DEFEND THEIR EXAMS.

The other professors present, Messrs. Mumma and Fraser, both missionaries from Harvard, when introduced, seized the opportunity to defend warmly their examinations in Bills and Notes and Property III, respectively. Professor Fraser commented also on the local standards of legal education and made the generous assertion that perhaps those who failed Property III had been the "victims of circumstances." Professor Mumma, who believes that George Washington law students have no need to go to Africa for ivory, told two stories. These proved to be more familiar to his hearers than the questions on his Bills and Notes examination; they were "Harvard Classics."

The secretary of the school, Mr. Curl, made the excellent suggestion that the class should be a pioneer in the organization of a Law School Alumni Association. The benefits of such an organization are many and obvious, and it would be a source of pride to feel that the class of '11 should be the leader in such a movement. Mr. Curl's proposition will be given careful consideration at the next class meeting.

Messrs. Dutton, Beneman, Byrne, Calvert, and Dahn talked briefly and well on a variety of topics appropriate to the occasion. J. C. Carpenter also discoursed.

FARMER FURNISHES A SURPRISE.

The surprise of the evening was furnished when Mr. J. P. Farmer volunteered some observations on Property III, which were as witty as they were diffuse. Othello before the Senators, or Dr. Cook before the Council of Copenhagen University could not have had a more appreciative or demonstrative audience. Mr. Farmer's refreshing remarks on Property in general, and his naive statement to the Professor, after it was too late to change the mark, that he was totally ignorant of the subject, were received with howls of delight. It is a pity that no stenographic report was available and the effusion itself was as incapable of reproduction as Burns' Tam O'Shanter. It is enough to say that Mr. Farmer's impromptu effort shows just what can be accomplished on a sufficient number of steins.

To the committee in charge and especially to Messrs. Byrne and Tilton, and to Mr. Warden, who kindly played at intervals, when conversation lagged, the class and its guests are indebted for an evening's diversion memorable in every respect.

Freshman—"I want to get a suit of clothes."

Tailor—"What do you want, the custom or the ready-made?"

Freshman—"Which is the custom?"

Tailor—"The ready-made."

BOOKS NEW AND OLD.

Continued from page four.

the author appears to have fallen under the spell of George Meredith. Meredith, a far greater novelist and rarer genius than R. L. S., is a far worse writer. He got into the habit of writing for the eye instead of for the ear—a modern habit, the curse of Henry James and the growing bane of Maurice Hewlett. We talk of verbal color and nuance, have adopted the whole jargon of the studio into literary criticism. But words are not pigment and prose is not painting. In "The Fool Errant," however, Mr. Hewlett has not yet come to sacrifice melody to color. There is plenty of both and the rather high flown and airy eloquence of the speeches—the graceful Stevensonian gesture—is finely apt in the romantic young hero who lives in the days of Queen Anne.

LUPUS.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVE.

INTERESTING FRIDAY MEETINGS.

At the Students' Banquet last year, General Secretary Cooper, speaking of college Y. M. C. A. work, said that in former times the current idea of a Y. M. C. A. member was a pale, weak student, who always had a Bible under his arm, and was ready to collar a fellow-student and talk to him of the hereafter. Things are different now, said Mr. Cooper, and while the young men may think as deeply and as earnestly as ever, the plan pursued is entirely different.

This fact is well illustrated by the work of the G. W. U. Y. M. C. A. in its study of "Vital Problems in Human Life," a series of ten lectures, or rather "conversational talks," for that is the way in which Mr. Douglas conducts the class.

So far, two meetings have been held—one on "The Problem of God," and the other on "The Problem of the Universe." At both meetings the straightforward manner, in which Mr. Douglas handled his subject, awakened great interest among those present.

At one o'clock on Friday, February 24, a still more interesting subject is scheduled: "The Problem of Man." According to the lecture outline, these are some of the points to be dealt with: How is man to be distinguished from the other animals? Is the evolution theory as adduced by Mr. Darwin tenable? Does belief in evolution interfere with belief in the Scriptures? On the following Friday, the subject is to be "The Problem of Temptation."

All men in the University, whether members of the Student Y. M. C. A. or not, are invited and urged to attend these meetings, which will be continued on the same day, at the same hour, until April 21.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the last business meeting of the Association, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, D. C. Smith; First Vice-President, R. Mc N. Dunbar; Second Vice-President, H. L. Brueninger; Secretary, A. H. Redfield; Treasurer, J. P. Fleming. The new officers will be inaugurated February 22.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Smallwood and Miss Tunstall were the guests of the Telluride house at Cornell, during Junior week, according to the "Cornell Daily Sun."

Miss Cameron has gone to New York for the Columbia Junior Prom. She will attend the hop at Fort Totten on February 22, and will go on to West Point before returning to Washington.

Miss Ettenger, '09, will also attend the hop at Fort Totten, on the 22d.

Mr. George Bean has gone to Chicago to accept a position with a prominent law firm.

From all accounts the Upper Class Dance was a great success, but it may be the same with dances as with girls, "the last one is the best of all."

Don't forget George Washington Night at the National. The time: Feb. 27, 1911. The place: the New National Theater. The girl: Mrs. Fiske, as "Becky Sharp," the most tantalizing piece of girlhood ever invented!

Another event of interest to college people will be the recitals by Mr. S. H. Clarke, of the University of Chicago. He will give a course of three readings and a special matinee for the benefit of the Homoeopathic hospital on the evenings of March 10, 11, 14 and the afternoon of March 14. On March 10 he will read Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," on the 11th, Malterlinck's "Blue Bird," and on the evening of the 14th Henry A. Jones' new comedy, "Dolly Reforming Herself." The matinee will be "Chanticleer."

Miss Evelina Fickling has been compelled to drop her college work on account of rather a severe operation on her knee.

The College Editor will consider it a *great favor* if any one who knows any college news will send it to either the Editor or herself.

The Senior Class held a meeting last week at which it elected its officers. Mr. Maxey, president; Miss Summy, vice-president; Mr. Tucker, secretary and treasurer; Miss Nicholson, class editor. The class in the department of education has joined with the Arts and Sciences class. Two committees have been appointed, one to look after the class pin, and the other to look after the class night exercises. Here's luck to our Seniors.

The teacher was telling the story of Red Riding Hood. She had described the woods and the wild animals that live there.

"Suddenly," she said, "Red Riding Hood heard a loud noise. She turned around, and what do you suppose she saw standing there, looking at her and showing all its sharp, white teeth?"

"Teddy Roosevelt!" cried one of the boys.—Judge.

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UPPER CLASS DANCE IS A SUCCESS.

MORE than one hundred couples were gathered in the spacious ballroom of the Arlington on the evening of Friday, February 10, on the occasion of the Upper Class Dance. This function, now only in its second year as a joint affair of the various classes, seems to be already entrenched in favor among the student body of the University, and gives good promise of becoming a permanent fixture in the social life of George Washington. The attendance was equal to the best hopes of the management and their friends; the two rooms with their broad expanse of floor were filled with a gay crowd of dancers, who kept the floor agleam with a maze of kaleidoscopic color and made the walls hum with their lively chatter.

CROWD IS REPRESENTATIVE ONE.

The crowd was in every sense a representative one. The majority of the dancers, it is safe to say, were students of the various departments of the University. Familiar faces were met with on all sides, and were greeted with enthusiasm. "What! Are you here, too? Well, I never!" was heard everywhere as friend recognized friend in the festive throng. The remainder of the crowd was composed, generally speaking, of Washington friends of the University and of the different students. There was a marked absence of the undesirable element that only too often is attracted to public dances, especially at the large hotels. The dance was conducted in a manner entirely creditable to the University and the student body.

For the half-hour or so before the dance the floor was covered with little knots of men, garbed in decorous black, with heads close together over the perplexing problems of disposing of the dance-numbers. A pathetic figure was presented here and there by an occasional student torn betwixt desire and duty, as represented respectively by the "Vision of Salome" on the dance-program with a hastily-scratched cross beside it, and the claims of a fraternity brother. Happily these perplexities were all straightened out by the time for the opening of the dance, and the young ladies, as they came down, found their escorts patiently waiting at the foot of the elevator to lead them to the delights within.

EXCELLENT PROGRAM FURNISHED.

In the ball-room a detachment of the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band discoursed sweet music. The program consisted of twenty-four numbers, selected from the most popular dance-pieces of the season.

PROGRAM

1. TWO-STEP..... "Grizzly Bear"
2. WALTZ..... "Fair Co-ed"
3. WALTZ..... "Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland"
4. TWO-STEP..... "That Barber Shop Cord"
5. WALTZ..... "Algeria"
6. WALTZ..... "Garden of Roses"
7. TWO-STEP..... "Every Little Movement"
8. WALTZ..... "Vision of Beautiful Women"
9. WALTZ..... "Daisies Won't Tell"
10. TWO-STEP..... "Call Me Up Some Rainy Afternoon"

INTERMISSION.

11. WALTZ..... "Love's Fancies"
12. WALTZ..... "Vision of Salome"
13. TWO-STEP..... "Amina"
14. WALTZ..... "Love Spark"
15. WALTZ..... "Chocolate Soldier"
16. TWO-STEP..... "Angel Eyes"
17. WALTZ..... "Cribiribin"
18. WALTZ..... "The Dollar Princess"
19. TWO-STEP..... "Honolulu Rag"
20. WALTZ..... "Good Night, Dear"

EXTRAS.

1. WALTZ..... "Beautiful Blue Danube"
2. TWO-STEP..... "Any Little Girl"
3. TWO-STEP..... "Stop, Stop, Stop"
4. WALTZ..... "Marsovia"

The floor was a moving mass of color, set off by the sombre black of the masculine half of the assemblage. It is said that one of the high school students, of whom there were quite a number in attendance at this function, who was asked to "sit out" a dance, spent the entire number in gazing earnestly at the gayly-hued gowns of the co-eds. At the conclusion of the dance he turned to his partner with an enthusiastic, "Gee! don't those dresses with the fur trimmings remind you of Santa Claus?" The opening of another dance gave him the opportunity of escape, just as he realized his *faux pas*.

Between each dance there was the usual good-natured hunt for partners, intensified by the size of the ball-room. Streams of worried-looking young men would clump past in that funny step which is the result of an attempt to hurry on a slippery ball-room floor. Then faces would brighten, and a voluble flow of hasty conversation would ensue. "Hello! This is our dance. Where's your lady? Here's mine. Miss Cowedd, want you to meet Mr. Stude. Excuse us." And away they would trot off to perform the ceremony of introduction again; in order not to miss any more of the dance than could be believed. Still, they didn't seem to mind it much.

The dance was conducted by a committee of upper class officers, consisting of H. H. Harrison, chairman, H. K. Craig, R. Hospital, R. F. Carty, G. H. Baston, A. S. Thatcher, T. J. Stockton, H. P. Bayly, M. G. Slarrow, and L. A. Maxson. The patrons were President and Mrs. Stockton, Dean and Mrs. Wilbur, and Dean and Mrs. Hodgkins.

ACCESSIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Recently quite a good many standard text and reference books have been added to the Library of the Department of Arts and Sciences, and are now on the shelves ready for use by the student body. Among others are the following: New Encyclopedia Britannica, vols. 1-14; Hazen's Europe Since 1815; Cyclopedia of Education, edited by Monroe, vol. 1; Henry's Life and Correspondence of Patrick Henry, 3 vols.; Sidney Lee's French Renaissance in England; Merriman's Civil Engineers' Pocket Book; Monypenny's Life of Benjamin Disraeli, vol. 1; Brooks' Corruption in American Politics and Life; Meade's Corporation Finance; Kipling's Works, Oriental edition, 10 vols.; Steinmetz's Engineering Mathematics; The American Year-Book, vol. 1.

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THURSDAY CHAPEL SERVICE.

On Thursday, February 2d, the Rev. Hermon S. Pinkham, of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, made the address in Chapel. He took his theme from the dying words of Horace Greeley, in which that eminent newspaper writer declared that everything earthly is fleeting except only character. His address centered around the idea that character is the expression of a man's habit of thought. "Character," he declared, "is the result of two main forces, Nature and Nurture. Nature supplies the raw material, nurture fashions and moulds it." The process of character building, he stated, was a slow and silent one. Thought, he maintained, was one of the great forces in that process. Noble, pure thought would find expression in a noble character, he stated, while selfish, impure thought will develop a base character. "Every man has in him two reservoirs, one good, the other bad," he declared. "When a man or woman thinks evil he fills the reservoir of evil. When the temptation comes, the dam breaks, and he finds that he has done an evil act." The speaker went on to show how in science as well as in character building the thought preceded the act, illustrating his point by reference to the railroad and the telephone, which, he stated were the expression of the thought of some great inventor. In closing he showed by illustrations from literature that noble thinking produces a noble character, while selfish thought results in a sordid character. His admonition was: "Be careful of your thought and your character will take care of itself. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

FRESHMEN LAWYERS GIVE SMOKER.

The morning and evening sections of the Freshman Law Class met on Wednesday evening the 15th, at Hotel Endres, for their first smoker. The men turned out in large numbers, thereby showing their interest in class affairs. Mr. Libby and Mr. Wenderoth, presidents of the two sections of the class, acted as toastmasters. Addresses were made by Dean Lorenzen and Professors Earnest, Fraser, and Mumma. Dean Lorenzen's popularity was demonstrated by the loud burst of applause which greeted him on his entrance into the room and when he rose to speak. In the course of his remarks he emphasized the importance of a knowledge of the theoretical as well as the practical side of the law, and the necessity of maintaining those high principles which make the legal profession among the most respected in every community.

The remarks of Professors Earnest, Fraser, and Mumma were all appropriate to the occasion and much enjoyed by the members of the class.

After the addresses by the Faculty members, a Dutch supper was served, and the remainder of the evening was given over to the enjoyment of a more informal character.

Much of the credit for the success of the smoker should go to the committee in charge, and in particular to Mr. Wm. Strong, who was untiring in his efforts to make the affair a success.

Hostess—"Will you have your tea with a lemon, Mr. Jones?"

Blase Youth—"I prefer it with a peach. However, if your daughter insists—"

—Lampoon.

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AT THE COLUMBIA

"The Maestro's Masterpiece" is a stage tapestry of artistic weaving. Even the blase playgoer must admire the technique, the skill of the workmanship and the charm of this stage gobelin. That it met warm favor in the hearts of an audience that crowded the Columbia Theater last evening was abundant proof.

There is no attempt to disguise the weaving, for the strains that are used to make a complete fabric are large and contrasting. The work is of a novel variety; but novelty—some might say daring—in the execution is not the chief feature. In the background this stage tapestry tells the story of a domestic tragedy and of domestic happiness that can reach its greatest magnitude only because of the earlier tragedy.

NEXT WEEK!

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